

The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1918.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is exclusively authorized to use the Sun's material for publication in all parts of the world. The Sun's material is not to be used in any other newspaper or magazine without the express permission of the Sun. The Sun's material is not to be used in any other newspaper or magazine without the express permission of the Sun.

Published at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

One Year, \$10.00
Six Months, \$6.00
Three Months, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

DAIRY & SUNDAY, \$10.00
DAIRY only, \$6.00
SUNDAY only, \$3.50

pronounce this name correctly. Some of us are old enough to remember how, during the civil war, the jacks used to call the monitor Minionomoh "My Aunt Don't Know Me."

Shinnecock is one of the most familiar Indian place names on Long Island and, as nearly as can be made out, signifies a tract of level land. Tooker says it first appears in the Indian deed of Southampton executed in 1640. We have not been able to discover the source of Mrs. Wilson's Shinnecock, unless it is another form of Shikshichena, the name of a band of the Upper Yankton Sioux, which is given in the Government manual as meaning "bad ones of different kinds." It does not seem likely, however, that she would choose a name having such an unpleasant significance. Sailors would be apt to shun a ship named "The Bad 'Un."

Other singular selections on the White House list of ships' names are Susquehanna and Skunkscut. Is Susquehanna pronounced Suspeco? And what in the world does Skunkscut stand for? We know that the word skunk was applied by the Kennebec Indians to the polecat, but we cannot believe that any derivative therefrom has been knowingly chosen for the name of a vessel of the United States.

A Strong and Confident France.
On his arrival in France Newton D. BAKER, the American Secretary of War, could have still heard the echoes of Premier CLEMENCEAU's speech in the French Chamber. Its note of defiance to the enemies of the republic and its expression of his own determination that the nation to "continue the war to the last quarter of an hour" must have given an assurance of the faith of the French people in the position of France and the outcome of the struggle.

CLEMENCEAU, more than any other Premier that France has had since the war began, expresses the spirit of France, that spirit of determination which gives strength to the French line and which made possible the victory of the Marne and the repulse of overwhelming German force at Verdun. The bravery of the French people and the soundness of their national integrity have never been questioned. The weakness has been political. Four war cabinets have preceded the present Ministry. They have all been made inefficient and vulnerable by the susceptibility of lesser Ministers to the influence of an insidious German propaganda aimed at the corruption of high French officials. RINOT and PAINELEVÉ, not less sincere and patriotic than CLEMENCEAU, were unable to cope with this treachery.

Old "Tiger" CLEMENCEAU neither compromised with treason nor waited for the results of its working to create a serious peril to the nation. He pointed upon Bolshevism as soon as he became Premier; he halted the activities of CAILLAX and MAUVY without waiting for the results of their schemes to be manifested. He was not afraid to risk the existence of his Ministry upon the test. It was by this method, so characteristic of the man's mental and physical fearlessness, that he expressed the position of France. In "an unlucky moment," says the report of the proceedings in the Chamber, M. RINOT, the Socialist leader, challenged him to accept the responsibility for severe attacks upon the party. "M. CLEMENCEAU bounded to the tribune with the vigor of a man of thirty." When he quitted the tribune a resolution of confidence in the Government was voted by 400 against 75. What he said was as follows:

"There is only one thing to do, and that is to get on with the war and nothing but the war. Bleating about peace will not crush Prussian militarism. War and nothing but war must be the only thought. In all wars he is the conqueror who can believe a quarter of an hour longer than his adversary that he is not beaten. I shall continue the war to the last quarter of an hour, for the last quarter of an hour will be ours."

There is inspiration in this for the American War Secretary now in France and for the 10,000 new American soldiers who have just arrived there. It is the sentiment of a valiant and confident France expressed by a strong, courageous man.

Kill the Vile Carp.

In one locality in Orange county the ban against killing carp has been lifted, and there comes with the announcement the pleasing assurance that the same privilege of extermination will be soon extended to other places in the State.

This will be heartening news to all anglers. The carp is an enemy alien. He was sneaked into our good American streams years ago, a clear case of German propaganda. We did not know so much about Germans and German carp then as we do now. If it were printable, what we have since learned about Germans would fill a library, and what our American anglers have learned about German carp would fill another. Were our anglers' carp lore stripped of its perhaps irrelevant, but comforting, expulsive decorations, it would be perhaps materially reduced in volume but would still remain an imposing collection of piscatorial literature, which if properly distributed would go far toward driving the last carp from our home waters.

The streams of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other Western States have been ravaged by carp until there is hardly a decent, self-respecting American fish left in them. Once they were swarming with big, strong, clean river bass, these same Western streams, and a mighty game customer

to handle that river bass was, even when you got him firmly hooked. He fought every inch of the way to the landing, and then he fought some more, as lacerated fingers of the unwary bore much testimony.

But the vile, slimy, mud groveling carp has just about exterminated our fine river bass now. Not in fair fight, of course. One able bodied American river bass would clean out a whole shock unit school of carp and turn them into carp hash so fast that carp legislation would long ago have been superfluous. And nobody knows that better than Brer Carp. He never fights. He lies low. The last thing under water a carp wants is a river bass fight. But he does dote on river bass eggs. When Mr. and Mrs. Bass are away from home looking for a tussle with an open, fair fighting angler foe, then out of that camouflage of sedimentary filth he loves so well the missionary of submarine kultur emerges and murders a helpless family of millions or so little bass children in their beds. Then he goes to the nearest sewer mouth and wallows and swallows there, a swimming stench, until he is ready to go off on another baby killing raid.

So that now when you drop your hook in one of those Western streams out of which perchance in boyhood you have pulled many a fine, fighting, clean fleshed American bass, you get a slow, sodden pull and lift up a dead load of a foot or so of foul, sewage soaked Deutschland über Alles. Nothing lacking save the spiked helmet.

Let the anti-carp crusade go on!

Breeches or Trousers for Non-Combatant Army Officers?

There was a note of asperity in some of the letters asking THE SUN to demand long trousers as part of the uniform of civilians to whom commissions in the army are given with no expectation that they shall ever perform any other than clerical duty. We regret to find this note in much discussion of this subject. While it is undoubtedly true that many of these young civilians obtained their commissions through social or political influence, and thereby created a resentment which is being expressed, and true, too, that the commonplace desk duties they perform could be as well done if they were civil service appointees and drew civil service instead of army officers' pay, there yet may be good reason why some should hold commissions and wear breeches, polished puttees and spurs.

There may be a reason for the martial uniforms gracefully worn by the young gentlemen drawing officers' salaries for sitting in sunny rooms overlooking the romantic Potomac, leisurely engaged in filing index cards or making press copies of form orders for bacon and condensed milk. We make the suggestion because of our desire to quiet resentment until a remedy may be applied to the injustice, if it justice exist.

The War Department may later classify these commissioned and uniformed clerks and deprive those who really are performing civil, not martial, duties of their puttees and spurs, and drape their soft and graceful legs in trousers. Then puttees, whether of canvas or polished leather, will be token to all who observe that the wearers belong to the fighting arm of the service, trousers to the gentler but necessary civil service.

To the first news of the capture of the young aviator, Thomas H. Brown, Jr., who added the very welcome report that he was not wounded in the encounter that brought him and his machine to the ground within the German lines. For a youth of his years, scarcely more than 17, he has made an unusually brilliant record of achievement. He has the ability and the courage, his skill and daring by a yarding to him the prized Croix de Guerre. The keenest disappointment to this splendid young American must be the fact that he may no longer be able to render service to the cause which he has espoused with all the spirit and enthusiasm of youth.

Why doesn't the Food Administrator publish the names of the offending restaurants? Or would that let the offenders' patrons know that they must dine elsewhere for a day and thus give comfort to accomplices?

The pigeon that took twenty-four hours to fly from Washington to New York may have had Red Tape around its wings.

As the State Department shut American tourists out of Cuba it is only fair that a loan of \$15,000,000 be made to the little republic. The amount is scarcely more than that which is annually spent in Havana for mantillas and Panama hats.

The Russian revolution started a year ago and it is still impossible to see the spokes of the pinwheel.

An American Secretary of War has arrived in a French capital after crossing a body of water in a conveyance adapted to navigation.

EVEN A SQUAB WILL TURN.

She Thrusts a Tender Quill at Her Playwrights.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—A few nights ago I saw the out of town production of "The Squab Farm," which is to be seen in New York soon. As a young woman engaged in moving picture work I protest against the insult to us who are in that profession. It insults only the girls but moving picture directors also, and it casts discredit, too, on a director who is most famous. Calling the girls in musical plays "squabs" and chickens was had enough. In "The Squab Farm" we of the motion picture industry are equally humiliated.

If we young women are squabs, then the middle aged women who write plays about us are hens—old hens.

MARGARET MIDDLETON.

New York, March 12.

Thrifts, Sluggards,
From the Detroit Free Press.
A quarter
And the Germans
Away.

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The Counsel for the Hotel Proprietors Dismisses, Temperately and Tentatively, Its Various Aspects.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Mr. May I have space in THE SUN to comment upon your editorial of to-day entitled "The Tremendous Force of Prohibition Sentiment"? I ask this not only for myself, but for the leading hotel proprietors of this city, who through Mr. Bowman of the Baltimore, have consulted me as to whether or not it is worth their while or anybody's while to undertake to meet that Tremendous Force and, if so, how it might be done. Without yet answering their question I have ventured to say, platonically as it may be, that it is always worth while to stand up to a fight for a just and sensible, and that our history from the beginning has proved that the American people is a good court before which to make an honest fight for a just and true verdict.

Yes, you did point out last week that the Constitution of the United States neither contemplates nor recognizes any referendum of the sort proposed by Senator Emerson and Assemblyman Malone. You did show that the only methods of ratification are by the votes of the Legislatures or by the action of a specially called convention. But you did not point out and you have ignored the fact that never since the freedom taken to put into the Constitution of the United States a regulation of human habit, does it not, that before that it might be well to consult the people. Nobody can say that their action will, in accordance with the provisions, amend it. Their action will simply instruct their respective Legislatures. But why should not their Legislatures seek their instruction before a thing is done that makes our Constitution not a scheme of government, with security for individual rights, but also, and in a novel way, a rule to control personal habits?

From the First to the Seventeenth Amendment of the Constitution each is a declaration of individual liberty, and never once an abridgment of it. Congress can make no law establishing a religion, or advancing the freedom of speech or of the press. It must not interfere with the right of the people in an organized way to keep and bear arms for the protection of the State. People's houses cannot be invaded for searches and seizures, as Judge DeLoach has pointed out. People cannot be put twice in jeopardy, or be compelled to testify against themselves, or be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. We are entitled to a speedy and a public trial, and witnesses cannot testify against us. The jury trial in court room, and excessive bail shall not be required of us, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted upon us when we have done a wrong, and there shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude, and States shall not make laws which shall deprive citizens of the rights of citizens of the United States guaranteed to them all by our Constitution. And neither race nor color nor previous condition of servitude shall be the excuse for denying to us, or any of us, the rights that the Constitution guarantees.

In all the seventeen amendments there is no one which is not a restriction upon Congress and the Legislatures in the interest of individual liberty, unless the sixteenth may be so considered, which says that Congress may tax incomes.

Now, here is a new thing. Because you think that alcohol distilled into beverages and taken into people's stomachs distorts their minds, injures their health and tends to excite them to their own and to other people's wrongs, you want to amend the Constitution so that no such beverage may be made or mixed, and you want that to be done by a two-thirds majority vote of about ten thousand men so as to control the daily habit of one hundred millions. In doing this you are abolishing the rights of all the members of every Legislature of our country, there are not more than ten thousand of them; and you hold that because the Constitution has made them efficient, as they have been efficient, in ordinary legislative duties, that they should now be sufficient to ordain a rule to regulate and restrict human habit.

In law, perhaps, though a considerable number of good lawyers are thinking the matter over, it may be that they will be right. But the question is not a legal one, it is a question of justice. Is it a reasonable solution of the liquor problem? I am trying to ascertain just how much the United States, for the payment of its expenses, and each State, each county in each State, each municipality and township in each State, would save in taxes if this Federal amendment passed. I have not got the figures yet, but they must show that the loss will be tremendous. You say, truly, that the prohibition sentiment is tremendous; that it is manifesting itself everywhere; that it is a powerful force; that it is a force that is growing as during the year just past and that the circumstances which have produced that result are the war, the woman vote and the growing feeling on the part of temperate citizens that they want to promote the war and that they have a certain sympathy with a cause before you, and even that the nation. You put it perfectly.

But is absolute prohibition, the prohibition of beers to workmen when they have finished a day's work, the prohibition of wines at dinner in homes and hotels, from the sales of which, if permitted, enormous revenues in this time of war, when we are spending for war purposes millions of dollars a day, could be derived—is this absolute prohibition necessary to the ends that the prohibitionists avow? Is it just to our people? Is it wise to be put into a Constitution which, until now, has been to other than the cause of the prohibitionists, a bill of rights? Is it right that such a denial of right should be made by 10,000 persons without those other persons having anything to say? They might not want to have anything to say where, as in the instance of every other amendment of the Constitution, their individual freedom of action is asserted and maintained. But here their individual freedom of action is denied. Should this be done in that way merely because that is the way by which the Constitution has been heretofore amended?

I have not yet told my client, Mr. Bowman, and those whom he represents, whether or not I think there is any use asking you and all the other agencies through which public opinion can be informed and persuaded to be in a hurry, to get on with the amendment before you, and even that to wait until you have thought them over. My own view is:

(1) That no amendment to the Constitution will be tolerated by the Supreme Court which provides for its

enforcement any other than Federal authority and Federal action.

(2) That the manufacture of beverages containing more than a certain percentage of alcohol is the only thing that the people want to get at—that is, at whiskey, rum, champagne.

(3) That there is no good reason to forbid the opportunity to workmen to take a glass of beer in their lunch hour, on their way home from work, or at a supper table.

(4) That there is no reason why the large revenues which might accrue to the Federal Government, the State Governments, the municipalities, counties and towns from the sale of beer and light wines should not now go to the relief of the individual taxpayer in the form of a reduction of taxes, and hereafter be made upon him; and

Finally, that the advocates of the Federal amendment are going too far, and by going too far are likely to get themselves into the situation where the Supreme Court of the United States will be called upon to decide whether the amendment submitted to the State Legislatures and the Legislatures have approved something which is not within the view of the American Constitution and may not be added, under its provisions, to the organic law of the nation.

THE SIBERIAN QUESTION.

Mr. Maurice Leon's Suggested Plan of Operations on the Eastern Front.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The Japanese are highly susceptible people; while they make it a point of honor to justify those who esteem and trust them, with their hands behind their backs, they trust engenders mistrust, and should they be treated as a nation incapable of disinterestedness, the consequences would be such as might easily be foreseen.

The situation calls for a positive rather than a negative attitude on the part of the United States. Instead of merely "refusing to assume responsibility," we should face all our responsibilities and invite Japan to do likewise. For we are engaged in a struggle the object of which is the same for all belligerents on our side, namely, the defense of the liberties of the world now imperiled by Germany.

Such a positive attitude on our part might be expressed in Japan in some such way as this:

The United States is sending to the western front a great army to insure its effective participation in the common struggle. It is a United States army, and it expects nothing by way of reward, but content with the security which victory will give to